

TROPICAL CYCLONE 03B

The convection associated with the tropical disturbance that became Tropical Cyclone 03B (TC 03B) consolidated rapidly in the monsoon trough, prompting JTWC to issue a TCFA at 111930Z June. Based on animated satellite imagery, indicating increased convective organization, the first warning was issued, valid at 120600Z. Eighteen hours later, TC 03B reached its maximum intensity of 45 kt (23 m/sec), which it maintained for nearly four days (Figure 3-03B-1). As the cyclone began to weaken, its track changed to a northeastward motion. The cyclone changed to a west-northwest track at 160000Z and made landfall five hours later about 25 nm (46 km) northeast of Vishakhapatnam (WMO 43149) on the Andra Pradesh coast of India. Vishakhapatnam observed 30-kt (10-minute average) (15 m/sec) sustained winds and a minimal sea-level pressure of 987 mb at 160000Z. Waltair (43150) also reported 30 kt (15 m/sec) winds at that time. Once TC 03B was over land, JTWC issued a final warning valid at 170000Z.

Despite the relative weakness of the cyclone, torrential rains accompanied TC 03B inland (Figure 3-03B-2). Flooding from the heavy rains resulted in the loss of 175 lives, more than 3,000 families homeless, and extensive damage. News reports also indicated 270 people (mostly fishermen) were missing.

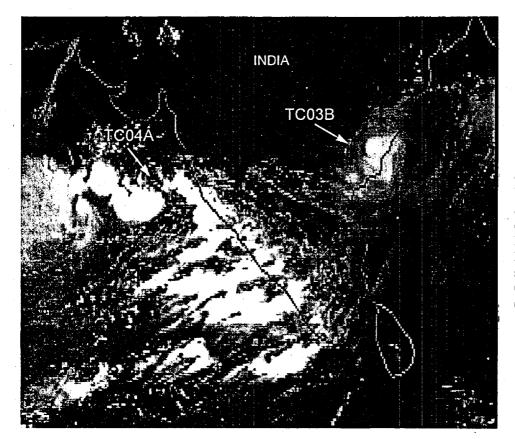


Figure 3-03B-1 As the LLCC of TC 03B nears the coast, deep convection builds inland (160350Z June visible DMSP imagery downloaded from the Space Physics Interactive Data Resource (SPIDR) Internet site maintained by National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC)).

